

INTIMATIONS

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| <p>3. CURIOS, 4. FURN- 5. Y. 6. 1550</p> | <p>island, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATTHEW General M- Hongkong, 442 May, 1894.</p> |
| <p>7. of House 8. large and small 9. Commodore 10. towing-pur- 11. sively used. 12. Man Lee. 13. 1469</p> | <p>THE HONGKONG FIRE I- COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE. SHAREHOLDERS are no- tification of the presen- tation of their Share- the Head Office of this Compa- ny will be issued in exchange in at the present resolution sub- share take from 1st January 1895. JARDINE, MATTHEW General M- Hongkong, 3rd May, 1894.</p> |

EXTRACTS.

TEAR AND SMILE.
What are you?" said a tear.
"A smile playing round."
With a flickering shimmer.
You transiently glimmer
the meaningless features of mirth;
But you nothing express
of the anguish and stress
that make up man's portion on earth."
"You are rather severe."
Said the smile to the tear.
"For as day, to shine bright,
Needs a background of night,
Grief must be bordered with gladness;
And the light of a smile,
More than once in a while,
Tips a tear to naughtness its sadness."
— JACQUES DUMAS, in *Societate*

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE DUC DE CHARTRES.

The Duc de Chartres is called after a very remote ancestor Robert le Fort, the great-grandfather of Hugues Capet. In giving names and titles to the children of his eldest son Louis Philippe had a political motive which the *salons* could appreciate, but which "caviar to the general." It was to draw attention to the early history of the third race French kings, and so show the absurdity of the Legitimist principle. Hugues Capet, the founder of this race, was a usurper, and had a talent for "removing" true heirs, and overthrowing young Sovereigns into despicable

mining, like Queen Isabella's husband, and of course the justification of 1890, and of those that followed on that date. Where the net passed, the bourgeois King might enter. It was to suggest this train of reasoning that the title of *Le roi de France* was named after Robert le Fort, who bore it. "Charles," as he is called in his family, is only two years old when he lost his father, and eight when the Revolution swept his grandfather's throne. He and his brother are in as close intimacy as part of a family, and the contrast between the two is a constant contrasted sharply. Paris was a young, thoughtful dreamer, but addicted to the raptures of side-splitting hilarity. Charles was a petulant, fond of danger, and something of a bragg. Carelessly brought up, he might have developed into a weakling, but he was the son of the one of the most accomplished Princesses of her time—the late Duchess d'Orléans.

The Duc de Chartres' memory takes him back to the Pavillon Eclair, where his mother had patients. She stood aloof from the world because she had, or the tragedy of the Duc d'Orléans, lost all her family. She surrounded herself with great men and women of elevated feelings, she would have exposed herself if it to the charge of intriguing for the Regency. The whole interest of her life being concentrated on her father, she had no eyes but for her, and when they went away she sat between their cots talking to them, and telling them poetic stories, until they stole upon them. The Duc de Chartres, who was a drummer and witness fights between French soldiers and the Arabs, had been the victim of the exploits of the Duke of Tallard, as the exploits of the Duke of Orleans at the Court of Queen Bee.

little Charotres caught the "Algerian fever," which was generated by the campaigns of the Royal Dukes and the paintings of Horace Vernet. It was agreed that he should be prepared for the eventual command-in-chief of the French army. He had a taste for soldiering, whereas the elder brother was of a calm and pensive disposition.

Fate decided otherwise. The revolutionary storm of February attained its climax as the Comtes de Paris and the Duc de Chartres were translating with their tutor an account given by Josephus of the popular revolt at Jerusalem. Sullies fired the Duc de Chartres' imagination, and he rose near them and whistled over their heads. "The Royal juveniles were not startled," he had often heard of the possibility of *maîtres*, and of conspiracies to get them up. When taken into another room the lesson was continued. Mr. Regnier, the tutor, would not desist until he quivered, "The king is going to abdicate, and that she is to be Regent. Her oldest son, his eldest son, he did not want to assume this, in his eyes, ridiculous character of Regent. He said to his brother, 'You are to be Regent, you are to be Regent,' and said: 'Let them make you one. You must then do what you like, and give me permission to go and stay with Uncle Louis d'Anjou in Algeria.' The Duchess refused. He consented to be the Regent. The object of abdication was duly agreed, and the king was to go to the House of Deputies under whose protection she wanted to place him. She had calculated French sensibility. Her mistake was in going into a confined chamber. She ought to have presented 'the King' and his brother to the Assembly on the balcony of the Tuilleries. Bourbon, when good view could no longer be obtained of them. Instead, she went into a narrow chamber crowded with the nobles, politicians, and already invaded by the mob. In the crush, she and the prettily-dressed

fair-haired children lost all pictorial value. They were squeezed out into a passage. Chartrés was lost in the scuffle. He was found by a gendarme, running about looking for his mother. The honest fellow was told that she should not look back, and pushing him through a tumultuous crowd to the Petit Bourbon.

The Revolution did a good thing for the Duc de Chartres. It enabled him to grow up in a natural, boyish way. Instead of proceeding to England to rejoin the other members of the exiled Royal family, he was sent to the Pensionnat de la Rochelle to her own people at Weimar, and spent some time at Eisenach. Paris and Chartres were then sent to a King's dergarten. Amusement, perhaps, was not systematised there, and instruction made too amusing. But there was the companionship of other children—a happiness denied to the young duc de Chartres. The jagged edges of the Great Duke's people at Weimar and the grand ducal chase in the Thüringen forests, and they reluctantly quitted Eisenach for England. In crossing from Antwerp they exiled travellers encountered a storm, and the vessel was prevented for a while—dashed from getting into port. Sea-sickness aggravated the discomforts of the passage. The Duc de Chartres was ill, and his mother was rescued, but, although suffering badly, often asked how I was. Chartrés' struggle to unasked to hide his wretchedness. He battled with sea-sickness, and cried with vexation when he had to submerge. The disposition of each boy came out. Paris hid his griefs and was friend and comforter to the other boys. He was a good fellow. The two brothers' hands were clasped. They had few English companions of their age, unless in the interspersed in Devonshire when they associated with the sons of country gentlemen. At Clarendon, and Cranborne Lodge there was youth of his society—but of course only, and the young Duke of Devonshire was a friend. The Duc de Chartres' D'Oreign was carried away by influenza, the two Dukes, for the first time in their life, parted company. The

dest went to travel in the East. The Duc de Chartres was placed at a military school in Turin. Victor Emmanuel took a fancy to him, and wished him to be the intimate friend of his children. The French Prince was ingenious, highly spirited, impulsive, and full of a warm heart, who had principles and was true to them. His comrades liked him, and the professors gave him high marks. In the final ordeal was brilliantly sustained. On leaving school he entered a Sardinian regiment, in virtue of a special licence. There he made a good figure. He was a bold sportsman, a good shot, an indefatigable dancer, and lively in company. Nobody valued his good qualities more than the Princess Clotilde. She fell in love with him, and avowed her passion to him around her. The King, on being told of this, ordered him to stop. It was my saying, I really do not think him an undesirable match. Certainly, unluckily for the person most interested, turned the affair into diplomatic capital. Sooner than let an Orleans marry into a reigning family, the Empress Eugénie raised her objections to a liberating campaign in Italy. Clotilde was given to Prince Napoleon. She went sally and sulky to the altar. Victor Emmanuel, regretting from fearing her into a marriage resulting to her, said:—"My daughter, and my daughter-in-law, are the Antipodes of the world. She is the Antipode of the world. The Duc de Chartres yielded to his arguments. He would have been not at the wedding. He would have been with his apert along with the Allied French and Sardinian troops; but, as she was a Bourbon, he had to quit the service of Victor Emmanuel.

The Civil War on the United States afforded the Duc de Chartres a stage on which to meet a military part. But his parentage was not an obstacle to soldierly enterprise. Franco got entangled with the South, and there was danger of a rupture with the United States. He went to Washington, it is said, to meet the President, and that of the Duchesse. He was also reported to the mother and grand-mother in England that Chartres was deep in a flirtation with an American girl, a relative of Mrs. General Porter. It was clear that he had an inflammable brain. Directly he came back, he announced that he was settling in the United States with his cousin Francis, the daughter of the Prince de Joinville. The young couple went to live in a roomy brick house on Ham Common, and were leading a pleasant Darby and Joan life, when a fresh opportunity arose for the Duc to go in search of adventures. He was told that there was to be a battle between the Duc and his effective brother. At first a patriotic duty to be discharged; but, above all things, a taste for soldiering was to be satisfied. Life at Ham House was well enough in its way, but stagnant. So, quitting the cousin, wife and four young children, he started with his cousin Joinville for Orleans. He was met there by the Duc de Nemours, who was in the Loire Army, who were old comrades of Louis Philippe's sons. To one of them, the Princes revealed their names, but they were politely sent away. Chartres then enlisted, under an assumed name, in the auxiliary army. His superiors knew who he was, but the Duc was a secret. He was a good soldier, a thunder-bolt war, who was a good, soldier, and on all occasions acted creditably. The General in command of the enemy's forces was his mother's brother—the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He wanted to ascertain

under what name his nephew was serving. The Duc d'Anmale, to whom he indirectly applied, refused to tell. But as the secret had leaked out in the auxiliary army, I dare say that it came to the knowledge of the Germans also.

JOHN HAMPDEN'S SWORD.

had leaked out in the auxiliary army, I dare say that it came to the knowledge of the Germans also.

His sword was made by the Orleanists at Versailles about the par; taken in the Loire campaign by Robert le Fort. Gambetta, to whom he had been recommended, warmly misused him from the ranks. His subsequent promotion has not been so rapid as it would possibly have been, but it has been far too speedy to be entirely due to merit. The epaulettes of a general were dropping down on this Royal Duke's shoulders when Prince Napoleon's manifesto caused the hubbub about Pretenders. -Poor Chartres, who has a brave spirit, and is fond of his profession, has had to retire from the army, and is now a member of the Chamber, and the Government which victimises him is not to be blamed. It is nonsense to assert that he did nothing to deserve being held for good at the age of forty. The Duchesse de Chartres also was too much the Sovereign Lady at Rouen, not to give umbrage to the wives of high officials there. She and the Duc have been passing four years of their married life in France, and the Royalist society in the town and country. Having a leader, the women of quality in that part of Normandy are more intractable and haughty than if they were without one. However, she is a good and ladylike woman, simple in her manners, careful about the education of her children, and there are signs of being the most sensible of the ladies of her family. "A favourite occupation of hers is water-colour painting, which the Prince de Joinville taught her. She is also fond of horses, and rides admirably. In Normandy the Duc and Duchesse de Chartres lived in a big, unpretending house near Rozen. They reside in Paris in the house they bought of Prince de Nemours in the Rue Francois I. It is at once snug and spacious, stately and yet cosy. The library is made use of as a family sitting-room; Prince de Joinville has an arm-chair at the fire-side. He is a harmless old man, deaf as a post, and terribly apprehensive of being sent again on his travels.—*Truth.*

In the small collection of antiquities belonging to the late Mr. H. Main Priewell, the well-known archaeologist, sold by Messrs Sothby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, in London on the 20th March, was the sword, worn by Hampden during the Civil War, and a scabbard made of silver, gilt and silver, and a scabbard made of silver, gilt and silver.

One of the hand plates only remains which is pierced with ornamental work, and has the Cross of St. George in plain view in the centre. The other plate probably corresponded, or it might have borne arms of Hampden. The rapier is obviously of German make. It is a rapier, and has a scabbard of German letters, deep in the centre channel of the blade, is the name of the maker—"Wilhelm Wirsberg, me fecit Solingen." The blade is evidently of fine temper, though not ornamented with engraving except the channel or groove which runs from heel to point, though unfortunately about a quarter of the actual blade has been worn off. The blade is 93 in. from the hand-plate. The interesting relic of the great man put up at a bid of 20 guineas, and, as a spirited competition was knocked down 58 guineas. It was purchased, we are informed, for Mr. Theodore Bryant, Sorbiton. The sword had always been the possession of the family, and was shown and upon it before the Archaeological Association in November, 1883, the late Mr. Main Priewell, the history of was given. The John Hampden from which the sword came was a direct descendant of the male line, who died in 1881. He was brother to the learned Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford, who had frequently expressed his disapproval of the fact that his father's sword was sold, and had last year been sold, and when the sword was last seen, death occurred in 1881, the Bishop of Hereford died on the 1st of his office, and on order for the sale of all his effects, among which was this sword. At this time Mr. H. P. Robinson, a friend of Friewell's, went from Leamington to the sword, as he had often seen it, while John Hampden's house.

This is the sword of John, always said to be the sword of John Hampden, great ancestor." The sword was presented to Mr. Friewell by Mr. Robinson.

THE BAD BOY AND HIS PA AT A

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HONGKONG MARKETS

RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE 12TH MAY, 1888

STANDARD IN CHINA, 1942

COTTON GOODS. 27
 100 yds. per piece \$3.95 to 8.

[illegible]

ba; per unit \$8.45 to

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|---|
| ba., per pair | 45.75 to 8.85 | U |
| ba., per pair | 14.35 to 4.45 | U |

[illegible]

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

| VESSELS. | DATE OF ARRIVAL. | CAPTAIN. | FLAG AND REG. | TONS. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION. | VESSEL. | DATE OF ARRIVAL. | CAPTAIN. | FLAG AND REG. | TONS. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION. |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| HONGKONG. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FROM SHANGHAI. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 7 | Reebeck | Dan. str | 288 | C. M. S. N. Co. | | Adm Stott | April 28 | Brass | Ger. bh | 488 | Walsh, Hall & Co | | |
| May 13 | C. E. Stewart | Brit. str | 1439 | Birley & Co. | | Alma | Nov. 18 | Tibbey | Am. sch | 52 | J. D. Carroll & Co | | |
| April 18 | Johna Daily | Brit. str | 1488 | Fardina, Matheson & Co | | Arstein | April 16 | G. W. Dakin | Brit. bh | 1105 | Frank & Co | | |
| May 12 | Thission | Ger. str | 400 | Wielor & Co | | Black Diamond | Oct. 2 | Boyd | Ger. bh | 470 | P. Rohm | | |
| May 9 | E. M. Tang | Am. str | 217 | | | Cogniar | Apr. 22 | O'Hansen | Ger. bh | 468 | Oeder | | |
| May 13 | W. G. Pearce | Brit. str | 2737 | O. O. S. S. Co. | S. Francisco | Choscora | Mar. 12 | E. A. Locke | Am. wh | 1683 | C. Illies & Co | | |
| May 6 | Clarks | Brit. str | 1431 | Gibb, Livingston & Co | | Clara Bhayanar | Dec. 1 | Dick | Brit. bh | 356 | Boyes & Co | | |
| May 13 | G. Campbell | Brit. str | 1492 | Tunz Kee & Co | | Continental | Mar. 30 | Gluck | Am. wh | 1719 | C. Y. Trading Co | | |
| May 10 | Thomson | Brit. str | 1553 | Adamson, Bell & Co | | China | Am. sch | 1135 | J. D. Carroll & Co | | | | |
| April 29 | H. Craig | Brit. str | 844 | Thomson, Matheson & Co | | E. Y. Beaulien | Nov. 20 | Outling | Ger. bh | 438 | Grosser & Co | | |
| May 8 | A. de Aguiar | Span. str | 354 | Dunm, Malby & Co | | Ferdinand | April 19 | Westergard | Ger. bh | 416 | J. E. Collyer & Co | | |
| May 5 | J. C. Jagues | Brit. str | 1023 | Ozdel | | Hironoyana | April 27 | Island | Ger. bh | 325 | Boys & Co | | |
| May 12 | T. Wagner | Ger. str | 1095 | Stemsen & Co | Yokohama | Kibonoo | April 27 | Island | Ger. bh | 325 | Boys & Co | | |
| May 4 | A. Darling | Brit. str | 1707 | D. B. Thomson, Sons & Co | Calcutta | L. E. G. Glibrich | April 10 | Waits | Am. sch | 1138 | Fraser Farley & Co | | |
| April 15 | W. Jarvis | Brit. str | 982 | Thomas, Howard & Co | | Lisio | Feb. 5 | Abbott | Am. sch | 60 | D. Carroll & Co | | |
| May 13 | S. Ashton | Brit. str | 982 | Dunham, Laprak & Co | | M. C. Bolam | — | P. Duham | Ger. sch | 56 | P. Behn | | |
| May 18 | Anastasio | Span. str | 322 | Ramalos & Co | | Minera | — | P. Duham | Ger. sch | 819 | J. E. Collyer & Co | | |
| May 24 | G. Wright | Brit. str | 335 | Russell & Co | | Northern Light | April 10 | Knicker | Am. sch | 320 | J. E. Collyer & Co | | |
| May 11 | Alison | Brit. str | 117 | H. & W. Dock Co. | | Otago | Oct. 13 | Hardy | Am. sch | 30 | Owston, Snow & Co | | |
| May 12 | Storrs | Brit. str | 752 | Yuen Fat Hong | Bangkok | Other | Oct. 13 | E. Pierce | Am. sch | 35 | Captain | | |
| May 6 | J. K. Gasson | Brit. str | 1939 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | | Santa Clara | April 22 | D. H. Rivers | Am. sch | 54 | J. E. Collyer & Co | | |
| May 10 | Glebe | Brit. str | 1411 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | | Sybil | April 29 | Sinclair | Am. sch | 120 | W. P. Stevenson & Co | | |
| May 12 | Warwick | Brit. str | 1421 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | | Unlabeled | Nov. 29 | Hamilton | Am. sch | 1754 | C. J. Trading Co | | |
| May 19 | P. Willis | Brit. str | 290 | Afon, | | Valparaiso | April 28 | P. Meyer | Ger. bh | 438 | J. B. Collyer | | |
| — | J. Ogston | Brit. str | 2235 | Batallard & Swire | Canton | Zephyr | Oct. 16 | Ewart | Brit. sch | 250 | P. Holms | | |
| — | T. T. O'Neill | Brit. str | 1814 | H. O. M. Steamboat Co | Canton | | | | | | | | |
| May 7 | H. O'Neill | Brit. str | 1386 | Gibb, Livingston & Co | Canton | | | | | | | | |
| — | Latouche | Brit. str | 1091 | H. O. M. Steamboat Co | Canton | | | | | | | | |
| — | S. W. Goggin | Brit. str | 288 | H. O. M. Steamboat Co | Canton | | | | | | | | |
| — | Lewis | Brit. str | 620 | Russell & Co | | | | | | | | | |
| May 9 | Honery | Fren. str | 1273 | Messageries Maritimes | | Balls of Bath | April 1 | — | | | | | |
| April 13 | Benham | Brit. str | 894 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Calcutta | Elizbeth | April 10 | — | | | | | |
| May 11 | Thom | Brit. str | 894 | B. & Stevens & Co | | California | April 16 | — | | | | | |
| May 11 | Hewesman | Brit. str | 854 | Stemsen & Co | | Fairy | April 13 | — | | | | | |
| May 11 | McCaslin | Brit. str | 574 | Ellison & Co | | J. Bourne | April 20 | — | | | | | |
| — | — | Brit. str | 148 | | | | | | | | | | |

HAS BRITANNIC MATHEW'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA-SQUADRON.

| NAME | RIG. | GUNS. | R.F. | CAPTAIN. | WHERE AT. |
|-----------|---------------------------|-------|------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Antares | double-sloop | 4 | 800 | Com. Hicks | Shanghai |
| Albatross | double-sloop, run-frigate | 14 | 4335 | Capt. R. E. Trasey | Shanghai |
| Empire | cruiser | 14 | 2340 | Capt. R. G. S. Peasey | Singapore |
| Albatross | cruiser | 14 | 2315 | Capt. H. N. Hipsley | Amoy |
| Albatross | cruiser | 14 | 2340 | Capt. A. S. Foster | Hongkong |
| Albatross | competitive sloop | 4 | 920 | Capt. F. J. J. Elliott | Nagasaki |
| Albatross | double-screw gunboat | 3 | 340 | In reserve | Hongkong |
| Albatross | sloop | 4 | 340 | Com. John Howkin | Singapore |
| Albatross | double-screw gun-vestal | 4 | 340 | Com. John Hops | Singapore |
| Albatross | gunboat | 4 | 340 | Lieut. Com. McQuinn | San Francisco |
| Albatross | double-screw gun-vestal | 4 | 330 | Commander E. H. Eaton | Shanghai |
| Albatross | gunboat | 5 | 1070 | Com. B. J. Elliott | Shanghai |
| Albatross | double-screw gun-vestal | 5 | 1000 | Lieut. Com. A. Carpenter | Hongkong |
| Albatross | gunboat | 4 | 470 | In reserve | Hongkong |
| Albatross | gunboat | 4 | 330 | Lieut. Com. J. H. Briggs | Kobe |
| Albatross | sloop | 4 | 370 | Com. Bickford | Shanghai |
| Albatross | double-screw gun-vestal | 4 | 370 | Lieut. Com. M. C. Corbridge | Hongkong |
| Albatross | double-screw gun-vestal | 5 | 1010 | Commander Collins | Hongkong |
| Albatross | double-screw gunboat | 3 | 340 | In reserve | Hongkong |
| Albatross | double-screw gunboat | 3 | 340 | Commander Cunningham | Hongkong |
| Albatross | receiving ship | 2 | 1230 | Lieut. Com. C. Lindsay | Shanghai |
| Albatross | double-screw gun-vestal | 3 | 1450 | In reserve | Hongkong |
| Albatross | gunboat | 3 | 1450 | Com. A. D. D. D. | Hongkong |

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

| NAME. | FLAG. | DEPT. | S.P. | CAPTAIN. | WHERE AS. |
|--------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Russian gunboat | 7 | 300 | Captain Schanz | Chofoo | |
| French gunboat | 8 | 250 | Commander Caillead | Saigon | |
| American corvette | 4 | 150 | Commander H. Kempf | Kobe | |
| Russian corvette | 8 | — | Captain Alexieff | Singapore | |
| Spanish frigate | — | — | Captain J. R. Biquero | Shanghai | |
| Russian ironclad | 18 | 80 | Capt. Gary | Nagasaki | |
| Russian transport | 7 | 80 | Commander Stark | Wladivostok | |
| Russian gunboat | 8 | 100 | Commander Klaua | Shanghai | |
| French corvette | — | 375 | Commander Beaumont | Hainan | |
| French frigate | 14 | 750 | Captain D. de la Batie | Hainan | |
| French gunboat | 4 | 100 | Captain Rouvier | Hainan | |
| American gunboat | 6 | 700 | Commander O. S. Cotton | Nagasaki | |
| Russian gunboat | 7 | 80 | Commander Tatarinoff | Shanghai | |
| Russian gunboat | 6 | 200 | Commander Viorstet | Nagasaki | |
| American gunboat | 6 | 900 | Lieut. Commander Green | Hongkong | |
| Russian corvette | 8 | — | Captain Pellinsky | Saigon | |
| American frigate | 14 | 800 | Captain Skerrett | Hongkong | |
| Russian gunboat | 7 | 80 | Commander Boyls | Wladivostok | |
| Russian transport | 6 | 100 | Captain Sidelman | Wladivostok | |
| Portuguese gunboat | — | — | Captain von Buchholtz | Shanghai | |
| Russian gunboat | — | — | Capt. da Costa Cabral | Manoa | |
| Russian gunboat | — | — | Commander Heck | Singapore | |
| Spanish cruiser | — | — | Capt. T. M. Varela | Hongkong | |
| Russian cruiser | — | — | Captain Arplan | Singapore | |
| Spanish cruiser | 15 | 600 | Captain Dewaire | Hainan | |
| Russian gunboat | 4 | — | Commander Molotschny | Japan | |
| Russian gunboat | 4 | 340 | Commander von Savoy | Molow | |

QUANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON

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